

Authorized Agents. JAMES M. HARRISON, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. JOURNAL NEWS, Clinton, Sampson county. JOSEPH R. KAY, Bladen county. DR. SHERWOOD, Richland, Duplin county. B. S. KOONER, Richland, Onslow county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session. WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1850. SENATE.

Among the petitions offered were several from officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, asking that they might be allowed the same amount of bounty land which has been granted to the soldiers and officers of the Mexican war. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Petitions were also presented asking for indemnity for French spoliation prior to 1800.

Several reports of Committees were received, upon matters of little public interest.

Mr. Hunter, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of an act, approved March 3d, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs," as relates to the Department of the Interior; which was read a first and second time by unanimous consent, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the joint Committee on the Library of the Senate and House of Representatives be authorized and directed to purchase the manuscript of the farewell address to the people of the United States of George Washington, if the purchase of it can be effected on just and fair terms, in the opinion of the Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the motion to print the resolutions of the State of Vermont in relation to slavery. As these resolutions have been the occasion of much remark and excitement, we give them in full. They are as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That slavery is a crime against humanity, and a sore evil in the body politic, that was excused by the framers of the federal constitution as a crime entailed upon the country by their predecessors, and tolerated solely as a thing of inexcusable necessity.

Resolved, That the so-called "compromises of the constitution" restrained the federal government from interference with slavery only in the States in which it then existed, and from interference with the slave trade only for a limited time, which has long since expired; and that the powers conferred upon Congress by the constitution to suppress the slave trade, to regulate commerce between the States, to govern the Territories, and to admit new States—powers conferred with an express intention "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"—may all rightfully be used so as to prevent the extension of slavery into territory now free, and to abolish slavery and the slave trade wherever either exists under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to resist by all and every constitutional means the extension of slavery in any manner, whether by the annexation to slaveholding States of territory now free, or by the admission to the Union of territory already acquired, or which may be hereafter acquired, without an express prohibition of slavery, either in the constitution of each new State asking admission, or in the act of Congress providing for such admission.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to support every just and prudent measure for the exclusion of slavery from the District of Columbia; for the entire suppression of the slave trade in all waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; and generally to relieve the federal government from all responsibility for the existence, maintenance, or tolerance of slavery, or the traffic in slaves.

Resolved further, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their exertions for the speedy organization of a territorial government for New Mexico and California, with a provision for excluding involuntary servitude except for crime, therefrom.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governor of each State in the Union.

Approved November 12, 1849. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at considerable length. Mr. P. having concluded his remarks, on motion of Mr. Butler, the motion to print the Vermont resolutions was laid on the table for the present, and the Senate took up the bill providing for the more efficient execution of the clause of the constitution relating to the recapture of fugitive slaves, which was made the special order of the day for the succeeding day at one o'clock.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, asked leave to introduce certain resolutions, which he said were intended by way of substitute for a memorial with which he had been entrusted by the legislative assembly, but which he had lost, with his baggage, on the Isthmus of Panama. They required the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent and meaning of certain possessory rights in land in Oregon, claimed by British subjects under the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain. Leave was not granted.

The several committees being called upon, reported various bills, all of a private nature, which were disposed of, and the House proceeded to the order of the day, being the consideration of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House, in tabular form, the amount of hemp annually purchased for the use of the American navy, by order of the department, since January 1, 1841, the prices paid, and the date and places of purchase; also, the proportion of foreign hemp to that of American growth and preparation; 2d, the result of any experiments upon the comparative strength and fitness for service of foreign hemp and American water-rotted hemp which have been under the direction of, or reported to, the Navy Department.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution by way of amendment to that before the House, of nearly similar import, but calling for more extended information. The resolution as amended was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 64.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to any seizure of Tigre Island or other territory in Central America, made, or attempted to be made by the English Government; also, for any treaties made by any agents of this government with any of the States of Central America. The resolution was passed.

The President's California message was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, communicating a treaty with Brazil, providing for the payment by Brazil of indemnity due from her to citizens of the U. S. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Also a communication from the War Department in relation to a bridge over the Potomac. Laid on the table.

The joint resolution from the Senate, announcing that that body had elected the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Washington, to be their chaplain, and inviting the House to elect a chaplain on its part, having been taken from the Speaker's table and reported.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Fifteen candidates were put in nomination, but without effecting an election the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. S. raised the cover, and asked in his usual dragging tone, "Is it a-h-e-l-l-e-d?" "No, but you can shell it."

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Reports of Committees were received, but upon matters of no public interest. Mr. Clay called up his resolution for the purchase of the manuscript of Washington's farewell address. He said that this manuscript of this celebrated document was in the possession of the heirs of Mr. Claypole, the editor of a paper at one time published in the city of Philadelphia, and in which the address first made its appearance; and that there was no doubt of its genuineness. It was now advertised for sale, and he hoped that it would be purchased for the Library of the United States, instead of passing into the hands of private, perhaps of foreign, owners. Man, he said, was not an abstraction, but wanted something physical, some tangible memorial of the great and good, to appeal to his heart and feelings as well as to his intellect. Who would not cherish with respect every memorial of a departed parent, and should not Congress guard, as a sacred treasure, such a relic of the "father of his country," whose lessons of union and moderation might be read with so much profit, now that sectional feeling had attained such a baneful ascendancy?

Mr. Foote said he should vote for the resolution; he was in favor of having the manuscript, although he could not see any bearing it could have upon the present sectional agitation. The fanatics who had forced the matter forward were insensible to the emotions of patriotism.

Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution. He wanted this manuscript to become the property of the nation.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was prepared to sympathize fully with the feeling to which Mr. Clay had so eloquently alluded—the feeling which endeared everything connected with the "father of his country"—but he doubted the expediency of buying everything which might be hawked about the capital, by way of a speculation, upon the feelings of Congress. At any rate, if it was sought to possess everything connected with Washington, it would involve the purchase of all the battle-fields illustrated by his genius, and all the places where he had resided.

Mr. Borland was opposed to purchasing any more revolutionary relics, because he thought it encouraged a disreputable habit of making merchandise of these things. It was disgusting to see those into whose hands the hallowed remembrances might come, convert them into mere merchandise.

After some little discussion the joint resolution was passed in the following words:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the joint Committee on the Library of the Senate and House of Representatives be authorized to purchase the manuscript of the farewell address to the people of the United States of George Washington, if the purchase of it can be effected on just and fair terms, in the opinion of the Committee.

Mr. Hunter called for the order of the day, being the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in support of the bill. (His remarks are not given in the report of this day's proceedings, being withheld for revision.)

Mr. Mason, stating his desire to be further heard upon the bill, moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

On motion ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday.

The Senate proceeded to executive business, and after some time spent, the doors were re-opened, and the following legislative business transacted.

A report of the Secretary of the Navy was laid before the Senate, with a statement of the contingent expenses of the Department for the year ending 31st December, 1849. Read.

A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution of the 17th, in relation to proceedings in California on forming a constitution. Read and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

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For the Journal. "Hallettville," but de jure de facto Long Creek, N. C. MR. EDITOR—I was not a little surprised by an advertisement which appeared in your paper of the 18th instant, signed by "B. & R. C. HALLETT," and headed "HALLETTVILLE." My surprise arose not so much from the fact that "B. & R. C. HALLETT" should advertise their "Wooden-ware, Hard-ware, and Hollow-ware," but that they should attempt to christen our good old precinct with the new name of "HALLETTVILLE." The names of places or villages cannot be changed unless by common consent or Legislative enactments; and if ever entered into the head of any individual, except "B. & R. C. HALLETT," to change the time-honored name of Long Creek, I have not yet heard who it is, nor has any one who is in this neighborhood.

Why, sir, to talk about CHANGING the name of Long Creek in this community, would be sounding the very "toxin of alarm," and there would arise a fiercer army than grew to CAMBUS from sowing the Dragon's Tusk. Who wants the name of Long Creek changed? Hallowed as that place has been by all those scenes and associations of boyhood's sports and manhood's gambols, which awaken in every breast reminiscences so pleasing and refreshing. If, of late days, its name has been too frequently heard about the Court-House, and a certain distinguished Judge has called it "the battle ground of New Hanover county," it is only because our citizens choose to engage in those athletic exercises merely for amusement. The error is in the LAW, or rather the perversion of it, than in the deed.

But if its name is to be changed, we have some native-born citizens of liberality sufficient to bequeath it a name. If enterprising citizenship should be our criterion, then, indeed, it would perpetuate the name of one of several of our denizens.

MR. JOHN L. KITCHEN was the first ever to disturb the tranquil waters of the Creek with the rattling paddle of a steamboat, and when his "Fawn" came obstreperously sneezing and smoking up the quiet stream, there was a great "scattering" of the population. Crocodiles, alligators, bullfrogs, and the whole piscatory tribe, all left the Creek and "took up" the branches in sheer fright, to the no small annoyance of the old women, and the destruction of "sooty ducks and other poultry. But however, it was an enterprise deserving to be encouraged, and I hope will be imitated shortly by others, and hence, in compliment to its projector, why not, if we MUST have a new name foisted upon us, call it KITCHENVILLE?

And, sir, there are other glories which hang about the name of Long Creek. Does any body of half common sense suppose that Gen. TAYLOR would like to see the name of his famous battle field, Buena Vista, changed, to perpetuate the name of some chance sojourner? No, sir. Well, then, there is a remembrance that reaches back and brings to mind the fact that, in 1840, a distinguished General (upon canvas) was here captured and flogged. Ask the Hero of that achievement if he consents then, to have the name of Long Creek changed! I know he will answer in the negative, for it was the only field upon which he ever found a "foeman worthy of his steel." In the name, then, of him and all the native born sons of Long Creek, both black and white, I do solemnly protest against the change. LONG CREEK.

STRAUSS, the Musician. STRAUSS was a man of remarkable genius, and not only developed the powers of German dance in an unprecedented degree, but influenced the whole of modern music. Composers of no mean note, although none of first class were known to visit Vienna, yet themes for new operas from Strauss' new waltzes. His decease reminds us of a capital story which appeared in some German paper shortly after the cholera in 1832.—We heard it from a clever Viennese musician, and wish that we could give it with the spirit of his side-splitting recital. Here it is as we remember it: "Who is the man at its height, Death knocked one morning on the panel of Strauss' chamber, having an old woman by his side, whom he picked up next door. 'Come, Strauss,' said the grim sheriff who collects nature's debts, 'you must go along with me.' 'With you?' exclaimed the terrified musician. 'No; I can't, I won't, I am only thirty-six years old. Spare me a little longer!' 'Oh, Strauss, you must come; don't keep me waiting; have an immunity to do these stirring times.' 'Oh, I can't make time for this! I am making thirty thousand thalers a year.' 'You can't be so hardhearted as to take away from Vienna a man only thirty years old, with thirty thousand thalers a year!' 'None of this nonsense.' 'Hard-hearted! Don't you see through my ribs that I have no heart at all! Come along, Strauss, come along!' But consider, Death, what the Emperor will think of you, and how the whole court will vote you a bore, if they get no new waltzes next winter!' 'Bah, for your Emperor! I'll carry him off if he says much. I should like to see them put to death of fashion.' 'Well then, since I must go, let me play one more waltz before I leave my darling instrument, pleaded the poor trembler. 'So you may, but that is a good one,' answered Death, cooing, his ear like a connoisseur. Strauss played the waltz, Death marking the measure complacently, and saying, when he played, 'What a lovely air! Strauss! Strauss! you may play another.' Strauss began in a more spirited strain. Death kept the time with hand and foot; the old woman kept time also; until, unable to resist the more than magical impulse, he threw his arm about her, and round and round spun Death and the old woman. Faster and faster played Strauss; faster and faster whirled Death and the old woman. Strauss playing for the little remnant of his life, showed no signs of weakness, but Death was getting exhausted and giddy.—'Stop, Strauss! stop!' he cried; Strauss played on.—'Stop! I say, Strauss!' Strauss only put on a crescendo.—'Strauss! Strauss! I can't stop myself, if you don't stop! Stop, I say!' 'Will you give me clear, if I stop?' asks Strauss. 'I can't do that,' says Death, gasping out his words. 'Then you shall waltz on.' Strauss, exulting in his power to create life, fell under the ribs of Death. At last Death, beaten out, says, still whirling like a dervish, 'I'll make it a bargain—with you—ou—ou—ou.' 'What is it?' replies Strauss, playing yet more furiously. 'You shall live—for years longer—if you will—pay me—instead of your life—the lives—of fifty thousand people.' 'Done!' cries Strauss. So ever since fifty thousand people, each year have killed themselves dancing Strauss' waltzes!

LAZEST YET.—During the summer of 1846, corn being scarce in the upper country, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn threadbare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of charity to bury him. Accordingly, he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens the following conversation took place: "Hello! what have you there?" "Poor old Mr. S."

"What are you going to do with him?" "Bury him!" "What is he dead? I hadn't heard of his death!" "No, he is not dead, but he might be, for he has no corn, and is too lazy to work for any."

"That is too cruel for civilized people. I'll give him two bushels of corn myself rather than see him buried alive!" "Mr. S. raised the cover, and asked in his usual dragging tone, "Is it a-h-e-l-l-e-d?" "No, but you can shell it."

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Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

On the Rotation of Crops. DEAR SIR: I notice, in one of your numbers, a correspondent seeking information in relation to the division of the soil into shifts, and believing it is only by an exchange of opinions, views, and practices that we can hope to approximate perfection, I give the plans and views pursued by myself, as they are rather novel, with what I conceive to be its advantages. The land lies very nearly square—that is, what is, and what is laid off to be, cleared—and will contain 400 acres. It is being laid off in 16 lots, of 25 acres each—a farm road running around each. This arrangement will give 4 lots, 100 acres for wheat; 2 lots, 50 acres for corn; 8 lots, 200 acres for clover; 1 lot, 25 acres for tobacco and sweet potatoes, beets, carrots, &c.; and 1 lot, 25 acres for peas. The rotation will be as follows: 1st year—CORN: Clover sown when the corn is laid off, with 2 pecks of plaster; cut once, early in August and September, and the corn sown in the fall, after the second heading. 2d year—CLOVER: Plastered in spring; cut once, early in August and September, and the corn sown in the fall, after the second heading. 3d year—WHEAT: Buckwheat sown after wheat is cut, either for grain or fallow. 4th year—CLOVER: Plastered; cut twice. 5th year—TOBACCO: Well manured, both broadcast and in the hill, with compost. 6th year—WHEAT: Turneps upon the stubble fallow; composted. 7th year—PEAS: For crop; broadcast with clover. 8th year—CORN: Plastered; cut twice. 9th year—CORN again, and so on.

In addition to the regular crops, there is 75 acres of buckwheat, and 25 acres of turneps. There will be the benefit of 3 clover fallows, 2 for wheat and 1 for corn; the clean fallow for wheat, after tobacco will answer for seed wheat. Each one of the lots will remain two years in clover—to be cut for hay and seed twice in 1 year—that is, every year there will be 2 lots of clover, and 2 lots of wheat, after the seedling year. Land will not only be improved faster by this arrangement, but lots can be selected suited to each crop, or time given to bring it to suitable state, and a much larger amount of provender, in the shape of good clover hay, can be raised for stock—a larger number of which can be judiciously kept, and consequently, a much more abundant supply of manure prepared.

This arrangement of lots will, without trouble, be found incompatible with grazing land; this will prove another decided advantage, for stock kept in a suitable lot, and fed upon cut clover, will thrive better, yield more milk, and three times the manure. To remedy even this trouble, as fast as possible, the under growth and smaller trees will be removed from the woodland, and the brush heavily cut, and sent down in Kentucky blue grass, and other clover. A beautiful, permanent, and improving pasture will be secured, and with advantage to the timber trees.

Corn, tobacco, &c., will be manured in the hill, with composts adapted to each, as heretofore mentioned, and all the manure applied as a top dressing to clover, or to bring the lots into suitable state for its production. The cleared land has been marled at the rate of 150 bushels per acre, and, at each succession of corn will receive another dose upon the clover fallow.

It may be objected to the above arrangement and rotation, the comparatively small number of acres contained in each lot—50 acres. In this relation, this amount, properly cultivated, and manured in the hill with compost, will certainly yield 8,000 bushels, which is more than is usually raised upon two or three times the land under other modes.

Plant the corn 4 by 3, leaving two stalks in the hill, which give 7,200 stalks to the acre, or 363,000 to the 50 acres. If the compost be used, each stalk will yield one, and many two ears—say one—which are, on an average, 3,500 bushels. By this rotation, the difference in the time and expense of cultivating and manuring 50 acres, and 100 upon the old three shift system, and the result will be found vastly in favor of the former, besides the difference in the yield. To manure 50 acres in the hill, will require 3,500 bushels of compost, which can be prepared in 10 days, if the materials are convenient, at an outlay of from \$25 to \$75, and by judicious management, in many cases, without even this outlay. Cost of cultivating 100 acres of land on 3 shift system, \$5 per acre..... \$500

Cost of cultivating 50 acres composted, \$250 Preparation and cost of compost, \$2 per acre..... 100—350

In favor of the latter..... \$150 Yield of 100 acres on 3 shift system, 25 bushels per acre, 2,500, at 50 cents..... \$1250 Yield of 50 acres composted, 3,600, at 50 cts. 1800

In favor of compost..... \$550 Thus there is an actual making and saving of \$700 per year in favor of this rotation, besides having the difference in the amount of time, to devote to improvement, or to other crops. Nor is this all! 50 tons of hay, besides improving the land in value 25 per cent. per annum. The subsequent wheat crop, after this clover lay, will be nearly double, if sown after corn. Add all these advantages together, and see if in the course of one year, the farmer is not benefited more than the value of his usual crop.

The foregoing is the result of a long and arduous, but for writing everything down, to govern my future operations, after study, enquiry, &c. I hope, by it, to secure increased annual crops, improved land, more and better provender for my stock, and to realize a better annual income. If, after an examination of its merits or demerits, it should meet the approval of others, I shall be amply repaid for the trouble of this communication. If any one will offer a better, through the medium of the "Farmer," or any other agricultural paper, I will willingly adopt the best plan of securing increasing crops, improved lands.

P. George, Va., Oct. 20th, 1849. Guano for Melons, &c. To the Editor of the American Farmer: Will you permit me to aid you in answering the enquiry of one of your correspondents respecting the adaptation of guano to the production of watermelons? I have been in the habit of using it for several years, and can testify to its value, not only for melons, but for the whole tribe of cucurbitaceae.

The mode of application which I prefer is this: when the ground is prepared and checked off, remove the loose soil at the intersections of the furrows, leaving clear spaces on the substratum of not less than 18 inches in diameter. Upon these spaces sprinkle guano, at the rate of one pound to eight hills. Follow with a hilling or grubbing hoe, and incorporate the guano with the soil; then draw the loose earth back, and finish by chopping a small quantity, a spadeful or less, of well rotted manure into the hill near the surface. Guano, placed near the surface, will remain almost inert, and buried deep, as I recommend, it will be too remote from the seed to give any benefit. The quick start which is seen in melons, can be testified to its value, not only for melons, but for the whole tribe of cucurbitaceae.

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